

B V

352.0742B

K41

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

BY THE

SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF KENSINGTON,

FOR THE

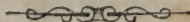
Year ending March 3, 1860.

ALSO THE

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



EXETER:

PRINTED BY THOMAS J. WHITEM.

1860.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1900

1900

JANUARY 1, 1900

BALANCE

TOTAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

RECEIPTS

PAID

TOTAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
BY THE
SELECTMEN OF KENSINGTON,
For the year ending March 3, 1860.

Receipts.

Raised in State, County, Town and School taxes, on residents of	
said town	1806 40
" on non-residents	232 50
By cash of Town Treasurer for 1858	238 72
" Liquor Agent	6 38
" from sale of Liquor Casks, Measures, &c.	5 47
" of County for support of Jesse Roberts	73 75
" " " Eben Ramsdell and family	161 28
" for support of Samuel Tuck	60 00
" of the State, Literary Fund money	31 08
" " Railroad dividend	6 11
" of Collector for 1857	4 24
" " 1858	121 79
" of Abraham Morrill, Salisbury, at 5 per cent. interest	500 00
" for use of Town Hall	8 85
	\$3256 57

Expenditures.

Paid State Tax in full	147 70
" County Tax in full	369 72
	\$517 42

Schooling, &c.

Paid to School District No. 1	224 65
" " " " 2	232 63
" Institute money for 1859	8 44
" Jonathan Palmer, services as Sup. School Com.	12 00
	\$477 72

Contingencies.

Paid for Town Accounts and express for 1858	9 25
" John Lovering, note and interest	151 95
" Stephen Green " "	53 27
" Ebenezer Lovering note "	330 05
" Abel Brown " "	63 56
" Joseph Odlin, interest on towns' note	30 00
" Henry Mitchell, services as Constable, March 8, 1859	2 00
" Samuel Lamprey, services on Tuck road, 1857	2 23
" F. L. Blake, auctioneer, sale of Liquor Casks	50
" Lavina S. Ramsdell for washing Town House	2 00
" for moving body of Betty Page	2 00
" Samuel Lamprey for making taxes	7 00
" Lewis E. Gove, services and travel	4 00
" F. Dearborn, sealing Weights and Measures	1 80
" Joseph Poor for going to Exeter with Weights and Measures	1 00
" A. Wood, searching records in pauper case	1 00
" Wells & Wilcox for advice in pauper case	2 00
" non-resident highway taxes for 1859	24 48
" J. W. Brown, as Town Treasurer	7 00
" " Collector's services for 1859, in part	20 00
" " to getting up Town Accounts	1 50
" " for Stationery, Postage and express, books, &c.	2 22
" " for getting money of County	1 75
" Joseph Tilton for repairing Town House	2 67
" for lamps and broom for Town House	5 80
" W. N. Shaw for repairing burial ground fence	1 50
" T. H. Blake, Collector for 1858	4 05

 \$734 58

Town Clerk.

Paid T. H. Blake for services as Town Clerk	6 00
" " recording Inventory	4 00
" " drawing and notifying jurymen	3 00
" " notifying Selectmen to attend jury meeting	3 47
" " marriages, births and deaths	75
" " postage and stationery	40

 \$17 62

Highways and Bridges.

Paid Daniel Prescott for land and damage	65 00
" Ira Fellows for land and damage, in part	30 00
" Joseph Poor, land and damage, Hardy road	15 87
" John L. Eaton, labor on bridge and material	8 29
" B. F. Lovering, labor on bridge	9 90
" Joseph and Stephen Brown, repairing bridge	20 00
" Daniel G. York, labor and material on bridges	74 89
" J. C. Blodgett, bridge plank	4 08
" Lewis E. Gove, labor on Hardy road	5 50
" Andrew Gove, " "	21 00
" J. F. Blake, " highway	6 50
" J. C. Blodgett " "	5 20

Paid Henry Brown, labor, &c. on Hardy road	1 25
" H. D. Peacock, labor on highway	4 80
" T. C. Shaw, " " and bridges	4 55
" E. B. Chase, for posts and rails for Hardy road	3 30
" " damage to horse and harness on Hardy road	5 00
" Samuel Lamprey, labor on Hardy road	5 50
" Jonathan Tuck, bridge plank	50
	<hr/>
	\$291 13

Breaking Snow Paths.

Paid Newell Dow for 1858—9	3 12
" John L. Eaton for 1859—60	17 40
" J. C. Blodgett " " "	7 85
" Henry Brown " " "	50
" H. D. Peacock " 1860	7 40
" Jonathan Brown " " "	4 00
" John P. Lamprey " " "	1 20
" Wm. H. Hodgdon " " "	6 60
" Andrew Gove " " "	14 45
" Daniel Prescott " 1859—60	6 80
" D. G. York " " "	14 50
" Jeremiah Wadleigh " " "	2 70
" P. M. Badger " " "	60
" Jeremiah F. Blake 1860	3 20
" C. C. Dow " " "	2 80
" Stephen Brown " " "	2 05
	<hr/>
	\$94 87

Poor Bills.

Paid N. H. Asylum, board of Samuel Tuck to Jan. 31, 1860, one year,	143 01
" for Ebenezer Ramsdell and family to Jan. 7, 1860	161 28
" for Jesse Roberts to Jan. 7, 1860	73 75
" George Ramsdell, digging grave of J. Weymouth	1 00
" for coffin and other other expenses of J. Weymouth	4 91
" Dr. Hurd for medical attendance on " "	3 00
" Dr. Jonathan Brown for medical attendance on J. Weymouth and Sally Dow	5 00
" Nathaniel Eastman for boarding and clothing Joseph Sanborn one year, ending March 15, 1860	40 00
" Thomas Flanders for boarding and clothing Lois Pevere one year, ending March 15, 1860	65 00
" John Chase for boarding and clothing Sally Dow one year, ending March 19, 1860	104 00
" Hannah Tibbetts for boarding and clothing C. O. Tibbetts one year, ending April 11, 1860	43 00
" A. E. Tibbetts one year, ending March 23, 1860	39 00
" Sydney Tibbetts " " " 16, 1860	37 00
" T. H. Blake for goods delivered John Weymouth	41 22
" J. W. Brown for maintenance of Lucy Weymouth to March 6, 1860	22 50

Paid J. C. Blodgett at funeral of J. Weymouth	1 00
" Jonathan Palmer, wood for "	7 50
" Daniel Reynolds, attendance on J. Weymouth	8 00
" Samuel Austin, going to Newburyport on account of J. Weymouth	1 50
" Daniel Reynolds for boarding Lucy Weymouth 10 weeks	15 00
" Nathan Brown for rolls for Sally Dow	1 00
" for cotton cloth for Sally Dow	63
" Sally Chase for boarding Mary Stevens 1 week	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$819 80

Abatements.

Paid Henry Brown for horse that died 1857,	80
" Hiram M. Jepson poll tax for 1858,	2 62
" Joseph Reed " "	2 62
" Lafayette Simpson " "	2 62
" Jeremiah Sanborn " "	2 62
" Ira F. Brown " "	2 56
" Stephen H. Brown " "	2 56
" Samuel Gibson " "	2 56
" Daniel Rowe " "	2 56
" Geo. W. Gale overrated 1859,	80
" Aaron Butterfield, " "	80
" Betsey M. Blake, " "	1 78
" Charles Dow, " "	1 88
" Dorothy Brown abated, 1859,	1 10
" Cyrus O. Brown, poll tax 1859,	1 80
" Richardson, " "	1 80
" Jeremiah Sanborn, " "	1 80
" John W. Fellows, " "	1 80
" John Weymouth, tax 1859,	1 72
Sum of abatements for 1859, \$16 36.	

Selectmen's bills.

Expended with Auditors,	2 00
For services as Selectmen,	27 00
Taking Inventory,	18 00
As Overseers of the Poor,	9 00
For correcting Check List,	3 00
For enrolling Soldiers,	50
To examining Bridges,	1 00
To appraising Wood land,	1 00
John French, other services,	5 50
John P. Lamprey money paid out,	75
J. W. Brown extra services and money paid,	1 25
	<hr/>
	69 00

Whole amount raised and received,	3,256 57
Whole amount paid out,	3,038 50
Remaining in hands of Collector for 1859,	40 00
" in Treasurer's hands	178 07
" in hands of Francis Hilliard, Collector for 1851,	32 49
" George A. Chase, " " 1853,	10 19
" Cyrus D. Wadleigh, " " 1855,	45
" John Page Jr., " " 1856-7,	31 66
" Stephen Green, " " 1854,	2 96
" Thomas H. Blake, " " 1858,	38 28
Town Dr. to Literary Fund money,	31 08

Town Debt.

Edmund Morrill, Salisbury, note dated April 21, 1858,	500 00
Joseph Odlin, Exeter, note and interest from June 5, 1859,	500 00
William Rowe, note and interest from Jan. 1860,	168 00
Josiah D. Prescott, note and four years interest,	50 00
Benjamin Morrill, Salisbury, note dated Feb. 24, 1860,	169 60
Abraham Morrill, Salisbury, note from May 31, 1859, at 5 per cent,	500 00
John L. Lamprey, note dated March 3, 1860,	650 68
	<hr/>
	2,538 28

Heirs of Mary Poor for Land and damage,	8 00
Wm. F. Towle, " "	12 00
George Rowell, " "	5 00
Ira Fellows, " "	74 50
Wm. Rowe, " "	39 34
Jonathan Tuck, " "	81 25
Sewell Felch, " "	27 63
W. L. F. Weymouth, " "	12 00

Amount due for Land and damage,	259 72
Amount of notes,	2,538 72
Interest about,	100 00
Amount of debt last year,	2,980 72
Amount now due,	2,898 02
Decrease,	82 72
Available means of payment,	200 00
Balance to be provided for,	2,698 00

JOSEPH W. BROWN, } *Selectmen*
JOHN FRENCH, } *of*
JOHN P. LAMPREY, } *Kensington.*

Kensington, March 5, 1860.

We the subscribers have examined the foregoing accounts, and find them rightly cast and properly vouched and do approve the same.

JOHN NUDD, } *Auditors Select-*
IRA BLAKE, } *men's Accounts.*

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

For the Year 1859-60.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—Having been again appointed to the office of Superintendent of Schools, I have in compliance with the law examined the teachers, visited the schools, and now I submit to you my report, as to the condition of the schools, and their well-being ; but before I enter the detail of this matter I will give you the condition and appearance of each school as I found them.

District No. 1 was engaged in the Spring by Miss Hannah M. Gould. She commenced the school under flattering appearances ; the scholars were much pleased with her mode of government, and respected her as a teacher. She continued the school four weeks, when she sickened and died. The school was then engaged by Miss Frances O. Perkins. This lady commenced the school under rather unfavorable circumstances. The affections of the scholars were given to Miss Gould, and being disappointed by her death, were not easily reconciled to another teacher. Miss Perkins being young and inexperienced in teaching, failed to maintain that discipline, and give that instruction which was satisfactory to your Committee. The school itself is a proof of this, and needs no argument ; and is also a proof that all high qualifications have not the enthusiasm necessary for a successful teacher. The school continued under her instruction eleven weeks, and closed without an examination. Therefore we do not express our opinion upon the improvement.

Length of Summer Term, fifteen weeks.

Whole number of Scholars, forty-four.

Average attendance, thirty-one.

The Winter term was taught by Mr. F. Veasey.

Length of Term, nineteen weeks.

Whole number of Scholars, forty-four.

Average attendance, twenty-two.

Mr. Veasey is a man of abilities and morals, suitable for the employment of a teacher ; but his introduction to this school was not of the most pleasing

order. Government, which is the life-blood of a school, was deficient; but his persevering energy soon acknowledged him master without much severity. The progress of this school has not been satisfactory to me; and no wonder it has not; for the wheels of education have been clogged by absences, and dismissals at recess. The teacher may "rise early, and sit up late, and eat the bread of carefulness," if the scholars are not at school and manifest some interest (which is too little here) they cannot be profited by his labor. A day lost from school is more than a day's work lost; for no day's work can be performed without a clear knowledge of the previous day's work. No trifling excuse should detain a child from school. To make a school profitable to its intended extent, it is necessary that a pupil be constant in attendance. It is the character and progress of the scholars that make up the good or evil reputation of the school. The scholar as well as the teacher must be at his work, and not feel as though he had "toiled all the night and caught nothing." He must work incessantly, with untiring drill and constant review.

District No. 2.—Both Summer and Winter terms were taught by Miss Maria L. Lyford.

Length of Summer term, sixteen weeks.

Whole number of Scholars, fifty-one.

Average attendance, thirty-seven.

Winter term, seventeen weeks.

Whole number of Scholars, forty-six.

Average attendance, twenty-eight.

Miss Lyford is an experienced teacher, and her reputation as a successful one, is well known. Her administration in this school has been very judicious, both in discipline and instruction, and satisfactory in all respects as far as I am able to judge. This school moves like a well-regulated piece of machinery. All the scholars at a signal from the teacher understand it like a "word fitly spoken in due season." Now and then there may be a jar or a creak, indicative of some uneasy working of its members, but the oil of the law poured in upon its members makes it all smooth and quiet.

She dwells upon the motto REVIEW. This is the magic parent of success, and requires the teacher and pupil to work, and to be wide awake. It rivets in their minds what they have acquired, and prepares them for profitable advances in their studies.

The examinations, both summer and winter, were held with a good degree of interest and great satisfaction. To see the countenances of the children brighten when called upon for their recitation, and the tap of the chalk upon the black-board which was almost incessant, was more satisfactory than we are accustomed to witness in district schools,

We noticed in some of the recitations several brilliant intellects. They are the bounding Kangaroos of the school. They can leap, and do it well, and without help, while the slower mind essays to reach with much patience. Yet beware, ye fast ones! The plodding turtle of the fable once outstripped the nimble-footed hare, and bore off all the honors of the race. And beware, ye teachers! lest dazzled by the success of the brighter and stronger intellects, ye forget the weaker ones of your flock, so they who need, and ought to receive the most at your hands, go away empty. The less gifted and the weak must be encouraged, and the animating help of the teacher must minister to their necessities.

The law requires that every teacher shall, before entering upon their duty, produce a certificate from the Selectmen of the town in which the applicant belongs, of his or her moral character; so that if their qualifications as a teacher are satisfactory, the community shall not be imposed upon by their vicious habits. We understand by this that the morals of our children are to be cared for by the teacher, as well as their intellect. They shall teach them good manners and good language. It is as easy to form children to civility and decorum as it is to lead them to rudeness and vulgarity. "Vulgar speech keeps vulgar objects before the mind; and the mind, tainted with vulgarity, grows more and more vulgar, until vulgarity becomes its nature." We cannot over-estimate the value of a teacher whose morals and language will mould the morals of a school, and keep vulgarity and profanity from its limits. Every parent should be desirous to know how his child or children's latitude and longitude is summed up. It is his own fault if he does not know it, and yet not a few parents omit all enquiry into the matter, and still fewer the number who make it a duty to visit the schools. The School Commissioner in his lecture, urged it upon parents and citizens to visit schools, and that frequently; and not leave this work to be entirely done by the committee. He contrasted the appearance of the school that had been frequently visited with that which had been unfrequently visited, and reported that those schools which had had the most visitors were invariably the best appearing schools.

This matter of visiting schools by parents is one too much neglected, and yet its influence will prove most salutary and of special benefit to any who will try it.

Every parent should become acquainted with the teachers, of understanding the course of study, the method of instruction and discipline, so that they may be able to give their reason manfully and heartfully to or against the school, as circumstances shall require.

The number of visitors in District No. 1, Summer term, was twelve. Five of these were from out of town. Number of visitors, Winter term, fifteen, Six of these were from out of town,

District No. 2, Summer term, twenty-nine visitors. Six of these from out of town. Winter term, fourteen. Three out of town.

I have embraced this opportunity in laying before you the different percentages of the schools, which if the parents of the pupils will consider and act upon in the light of duty, will be of service to their children. There are pupils in both districts whose percentage will average from 95 to 100; while others are as low as from 40 to 50. There are a few cases where it is as low as from 10 to 30. These low rates are the briars and thorns of schools. Being seldom at school, they throw a burden upon the teacher that does not necessarily belong to him or her. It delays the teachers in their daily routine, and compels them to take time that belongs to the class, to bring up the laggard to the point his class gained in his absence.

Seventy-five per cent. should be the lowest rate. Some commence and "run well for a while, but what doth hinder you?" It seems to be almost a degree of justice, for the parents of the punctual scholar to question the right of the teachers to give the delinquents that attention that belongs to the punctual. If there are ignorant and slothful scholars, there is but one weapon, whether wielded by State or individual, by which ignorance is vanquished; and that is, by being punctual at school and acquire a good education. The law has made our schools as free as the air and light of heaven, so that all may partake of them without money and without price. Then, I say, educate the masses of children within the borders of the State; in every hamlet, village, town and city.

There are yet some of our child population who do not heed this invitation; then should not some compulsory means be used to secure their attendance at school?

It is one of the first principles of law and right that each individual is entitled to protection in the enjoyment of his life, property and liberty. It is also a standing law that every city and town in this commonwealth shall raise a certain sum of money for the support of schools, and that that money shall be expended. This being the law, there is no good reason why every child does not receive an education sufficient to warrant him or her to go and do business for themselves without being imposed upon. We have no laws to compel children to attend school; but it would be infinitely better for our community if we had such a law. So, then, I have no reasons to offer against the State's coming in with its power and saying that every child within its limits shall be educated. You may say, and with propriety too, that it is an exceedingly delicate thing to step in between a father who does not feel interested for the education of his child, and take him by force from under his protection. But if you do not do this delicate thing when the child is a child, you may have to do the very indelicate thing to carry him to some prison house or gallows.

You may say that compulsion is a term that needs cautious handling. I concede it, and yet it can do no harm to place it before you and see if it will show itself capable of defence, and see if it has not for its ultimate object the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

What constitutes a State?

Not high raised battlements—

Thick wall or moated gates;

Not cities proud, with spires—

Not bays and broad armed ports;

Not starred and spangled courts;

But men, high minded men—

Men who their duties know;

Who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain:

These constitute a State,

And sovereign law the State's collected will.

JONATHAN PALMER,

Superintending School Committee